



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

VENEZUELA.

Reports from La Guaira—Inspection of vessels—Examination of rats for plague infection—New plague cases in Caracas and sanitary work resumed.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Kellogg reports, July 23 and 31:

Vessels inspected and given bills of health, week ended July 23.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers taken.	Passengers in transit.
July 17	Albanian.....	Galveston.....	37	0	2
18	Manuel Calvo.....	San Juan.....	126	28	155
19	Citta di Milano.....	Colon.....		0	

Rats examined bacteriologically..... 6

Plague rats..... 0

Rats identified:

Mus alexandrinus..... 4

Mus norvegicus..... 2

Total..... 6

July 17, 2 new cases of plague were reported in Caracas and bacteriologically verified. The discovery of these cases caused an immediate resumption of the sanitary work, which had been stopped for a few days.

Vessels inspected and given bills of health, week ended July 31.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers taken.	Passengers in transit.
July 24	Almerian.....	Galveston.....	37	0	1
24	Prins Willem V.....	New York.....	62	12	6

Rats examined bacteriologically..... 14

Plague rats..... 0

Rats identified:

Mus alexandrinus..... 7

Mus norvegicus..... 7

Total..... 14

A case of plague appeared in Caracas, July 31, and was bacteriologically confirmed. This is the first case reported since July 17. It was found in a house adjoining that in which the preceding cases of July 17 occurred. The patient was removed to the pesthouse, and the neighboring houses were immediately disinfected.

The Caracas authorities report the bacteriological examination of 43 rats during the week with negative results.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

BRAZIL—Rio de Janeiro.—Month of March, 1909. Estimated population, 829,268. Total number of deaths, 1,208, corresponding to an annual death rate of 17.4 per 1,000 of population, including enteric fever 8, smallpox 45, measles 5, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 3, diphtheria 1, plague 1, leprosy 3, and 255 from tuberculosis.

Month of April, 1909. Total number of deaths, 1,050, corresponding to an annual death rate of 15.1 per 1,000 of population, including enteric fever 4, smallpox 21, measles 1, whooping cough 4, diphtheria 5, leprosy 1, and 235 from tuberculosis.

São Paulo, Santos, and Campinas.—Three weeks ended June 27, 1909. Estimated population, 300,000. Total number of deaths, 521, corresponding to an annual death rate of 29.4 per 1,000 of population, including enteric fever 4, smallpox 6, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 4, measles 4, and 41 from tuberculosis.

CUBA—Matanzas.—Period from June 10 to July 31, 1909. Estimated population, 36,009. Total number of deaths, 102, including enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, and 13 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended July 24, 1909, correspond to an annual rate of 10.6 per 1,000 population, which is estimated at 16,445,281.

London.—Nine hundred and twenty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles 24, scarlet fever 8, diphtheria 6, whooping cough 17, tuberculosis 90, and 22 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 10 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,313 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 15 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 1 from diphtheria, and 5 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 24, 1909, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 14.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,142,308. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 4, and the highest in Lisburn, viz, 31.8 per 1,000.

Belfast.—Report for the quarter ended July 3, 1909. Estimated population, 386,576. Total number of deaths, 1,871, corresponding to an annual death rate of 19.4 per 1,000 of population, including measles 1, whooping cough 52, diphtheria 5, enteric fever 1, pneumonia 203, and 368 from tuberculosis.

Dublin.—Report for the quarter ended July 3, 1909. Estimated population, 306,902. Total number of deaths, 1,688, corresponding to an annual death rate of 22 per 1,000 of population, including measles, 23, scarlet fever 1, typhus fever 1, whooping cough 66, diphtheria 5, enteric fever 12, pneumonia 161, and 321 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 24, 1909, correspond to an annual rate of 12.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,839,038. The highest rate of mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 19.8, and the lowest in Leith, viz, 7.9 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 448, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 1, measles 14, scarlet fever 3, typhus fever 1, and 7 from whooping cough.

ITALY—*Rome*.—Month of February, 1909. Estimated population, 565,323. Total number of deaths, 2,567, corresponding to an annual death rate of 54 per 1,000 of population, including measles 58, scarlet fever 8, enteric fever 8, diphtheria 29, whooping cough 18, and 149 from pulmonary tuberculosis.

JAPAN—*Formosa*.—Four weeks ended July 10, 1909. Estimated population, 3,108,723. Total number of deaths, 71, including plague 59, diphtheria 1, and 6 from enteric fever.

MAURITIUS—*Port Louis*.—Month of May, 1909. Estimated population, 374,237. Total number of deaths, 1,320, corresponding to an annual death rate of 42 per 1,000 of population, including enteric fever 3, diphtheria 1, plague 5, and 8 from tuberculosis.

URUGUAY—*Montevideo*.—Month of May, 1909. Estimated population, 317,622. Total number of deaths, 476, corresponding to an annual death rate of 18 per 1,000 of population, including smallpox 2, scarlet fever 22, diphtheria 7, enteric fever 10, plague 1, and 53 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—*Curaçao*.—Month of July, 1909. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 25. Cause of deaths not reported.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, from June 26 to August 20, 1909.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls, through the Department of State and from other sources.]

For reports received from December 25, 1908, to June 25, 1909, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 25, 1909.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Amoy.....	June 13-26.....	4	.....	
Kang Thau.....	June 13-19.....	2	1	
Swatow.....	May 11-29.....	.....	.....	Present in vicinity.
Germany:				
Konigsberg.....	July 21.....	.....	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 30-July 13.....	.....	91	
Calcutta.....	May 16-June 26.....	.....	296	
Madras.....	May 29-July 9.....	.....	3	
Negapatam.....	May 8-14.....	.....	4	
Rangoon.....	May 16-July 3.....	.....	8	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 9-June 26.....	16	10	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	.....	.....	.....	Fourth quarter 1908, 308 cases and 190 deaths; first quarter 1909, 1 death (imported).
Provinces.....	.....	.....	.....	Fourth quarter 1908, 7,330 cases and 4,292 deaths; first quarter 1909, 2,221 cases and 1,405 deaths.
Cebu.....	May 16-29.....	15	6	
Dapitan.....	May 9-15.....	.....	.....	Present.
Iloilo.....	May 23-June 19.....	28	18	
Leyte.....	June 6-12.....	6	2	
Moro.....	May 29-June 5.....	1	1	
Mountain.....	June 20-26.....	27	15	
Negros Occidental.....	May 9-15.....	8	2	
Negros Oriental.....	May 16-June 26.....	96	66	
Pampanga.....	May 9-June 26.....	47	32	
Pangasinan.....	June 13-19.....	1	.....	
Samar.....	May 9-June 26.....	28	22	
Sorsogon.....	May 9-15.....	8	2	